The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

An Old Sun-Picture of the Tammany Candidate.

Ex-Congressman Axtell's Letter in Favor of Grant.

The Ranks of the Straight-Out Democrats Rapidly Filling Up.

Some Specimen Reformers in the Nineteenth District.

Renewed Discussion of Greeley's Secession Record in the South.

What the New-York Sun Thinks of Horace Greeley.

An editorial in the Sun of April 13, headed "Hamilton Fish instead of Horace Greeley as Minister to England," written in answer to a letter from a correspondent, thus expresses Mr. Dana's opinion of Horace Greeley as a diplomatist and a man:

After speaking vexatiously of Mr. Fish, and of General Grant's "failure to find in Mr. Fish's ability to fill the office of Minister satisfactorily," he accuses Mr. Greeley of having contributed to the passage of the Tweed Charter. "This," Mr. Dana goes on to say, "he did unintentionally; though it looked to the destruction of the Democratic Party, and to the establishment of a Republican despotism in the City of New-York. Charging that Mr. Greeley is "unacquainted of any diplomatic genius whatever." He says: "If he cannot meet Tweed at Albany without being converted into a virtual and unconscious supporter of the very cause he went there to overthrow, how could he cope with Bismarck, who would be likely to make him the plaything of his leisure hours, and who would find the Alabama claims probably as beautiful to the advantage of England close?

As for the free-love revelations of the McFarland trial, we do not allow them to affect our estimate of Horace Greeley's personal character. He may be convicted in a question of private morals, and yet be entitled to the support of decent men and women who surround him and defend his unbending nature. Indeed, he has generally been the victim of loose impostors."

Letter from Ex-Congressman Axtell—His Hearty Endorsement of Grant.

A letter from Hon. Samuel B. Axtell, formerly one of the influential and able Democratic leaders of California for the San Francisco district, in which he takes strong ground in favor of Grant and Wilson, is published in the Alta California. Mr. Axtell says:

"Now, Sir, I have not sold out, to the Cincinnati cabal, nor have I effected the Baltimore treachery. I have voted with the Democratic Party for more than twenty years, but this is the first time I was ever invited by them to vote for a political opponent and a Northern former by political opponent. At that point I drew the line of demarkation, and refused to go beyond it. I find myself limited to two candidates. Of these two I have had most opportunity to observe Gen. Grant. I saw something of him as General of the Army, during Secretary of War Mister Johnson, and since the time he was elected to the Presidency. He was the same man at all he, time, cool, confident and well poised upon men and measures. I am sure he is grateful and consistent. I am sure he can be known as well in the dark as in the light. Unexcitedly he makes mistakes, but I cannot believe that he is wilfully corrupt. He will make a better President for four years than he has in the past four years. While I live I will be freer to act and have a purer Administration than certain factions and impracticable men have left him. I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe that it will be for the best interests of our country that he should be continued in office. I cannot, from the political combinations made to defeat him, see how, it appears impossible that his Administration could be harmonious or consistent. I should fear the same wrangling and discord which marred and marred the untruthful years of Andrew Johnson."

Senator Foster Snubbed.

It is reported that dissension exists in the Liberal camp between the Chairman of the National Executive Committee and the Tammany Senator from this State. The latter was dissatisfied for the reason that the manner in which the campaign has been managed, and failed to Hiram Allen, it is alleged, to have a change made. He wanted a new campaign programme adopted, and attributed the varying prospects of the Greeley cause to the Committee. Col. Allen dismissed his complaints it is said, by saying that he did not wish any interference with the Committee.

Specimen Reformers in the Nineteenth Congressional District.

A correspondent from the Nineteenth Congressional District writes as follows:

The reform movement, begun with such no big pretensions or "genuine, honest reform," seems to have lapsed into a grudge-paying warfare, carried on in most part by office-seeking and self-seeking politicians. Fortunately, many of those who honestly lent their names and influence to its behalf, not wishing to make further loans of their capital for investment by such a board of directors, have since repudiated the organization. It is a fact, perhaps less to be regretted than true, that nearly all of those who have deserted the Republican Party have done so from mercenary instincts, hoping in its death to satisfy their greed for plunder. A striking example of this unashwacking political warfare is seen in the Nineteenth Congressional District. The "Sun" in its Comic Almanac for 1872 says: "Reform candidates in the Congressional districts will be known by the number of no votes they receive." In this district, at the Democratic Convention, held at Poughkeepsie on the 7th inst., Mr. Cohen, a reform candidate, received 19 votes, a careful canvass has reduced the number of Greeley men down to three, one of whom is characterized as a briber, another as a disbarred and the third as doubtful. Senator John H. Ketcham, is a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Dutchess County District, and has more difficult than he will win even a handsome majority.

Positions for Rebels—A Direct Challenge to Mr. Greeley.

Once more the Binghamton Republican returns to its direct charges against Greeley of personally intriguing with Democratic leaders for their party's nomination for the Presidency, while he was publicly claiming to be a Republican, and attempting testimony to the proposition that the measure that was and would continue to be a Republican journal. The Republican now makes its charges, briefly and pointedly, and directly to Mr. Greeley, in these words:

"The charge that you are committed for pensions for rebel disabled soldiers has never been met by you, by denial or explanation. It was put among the formal charges of the Binghamton Republican, which comprised the leading and essential facts of your intrigue and conspiracy in the Fall of 1870 for Democratic endorsement, through which, in part, you were nominated for President at Cincinnati, and, through that prearranged support, received the Democratic nomination at Baltimore. The matter of rebel pensions appeared as one of the many points of your treason charges. This journal having made a special and thorough investigation, finds that your failure to deny the correctness of the rebel pension proof is because that proof, in a little different form than that in which it was first presented, is true. Your attention is invited to the following points, which the Republican carefully makes on the proof, and unrefuted, and irrefutable of any other proofs:

1. That you held a correspondence about the Presidency for yourself, with a man notedly and avowedly in favor of rebel pensions.

2. That he gave his views to you freely, in writing, in a letter in which he proposed you should be a candidate of the Democratic party, as others against the Republican Party.

3. That you acknowledged the receipt of this letter; that you expressed yourself affirmatively and not otherwise concerning your correspondent's views; and in language which, as answered any suspicion that it was premeditated and unguarded.

4. That subsequently you invited that correspondent to come to New-York; that you discussed with him the proposed "compromise" with the South on the basis of the preceding correspondence, and that, when that basis was made the candidate for the Presidency that you now are.

5. That you have said nothing, by "authorization," in the Tribune or as Personal—and the Tribune has said nothing, expressly inconsistent with these statements and inconsistent with a full pledge, on your part, for rebel pensions—that the general indications of your acceptance are unofficially and fairly considered as pleas of guilty.

6. That your advocacy of the right of secession, your proposal during the war to pay for the slaves of the South, your desire to call the rebel chief, your public utterances relating to the equality of the races which form the Southern problem, should be held, and in fact, your past and present political associations and relations, make a public record, in addition to your private record, for rebel pensions, and for other rebel indemnities.

The Republican says for a direct answer to these charges as sustained; and it says that Mr. Greeley should escape by a present declaration to this effect, if he does not at the same time deny what is true, or even if he denies a truth that is true; since it desires, for the credit of our politics, that the rebel pension issue should not be the source of the success of Mr. Greeley's election. If it is true that the Republicans gives notice that on the main charge of Democratic intrigue, through which was consummated the political treason of Mr. Greeley, he is not to be permitted to escape. That charge does in no respect depend on the rebel pension issue; and Mr. Greeley fully convicted on the original indictment will be shown to be guilty, on his letters alone, whether he publishes them or not."

Banner-Raising by the Twenty-Second Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of Brooklyn.

A very large meeting was held, last night, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventh street, under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Twenty-second Ward, Brooklyn. Daniel Gavit presided and W. J. Tate was Secretary. Resolutions indorsing the Union nominations were adopted with enthusiastic cheers. Speeches were made by Messrs. William Henstreet, Crowe, of New York; Col. James Kennar and Silas B. Dutcher. Letters were read from Messrs. Chittenden of Grant and Wilson, was raised amid a storm of cheers, a blaze of fire-works and bonfires, and the music of a fine band. There were about 1,000 persons present.

The Honest Democrats of Iowa.

Seventy Democrats of Keokuk County, Iowa, signed the call for a mass Convention of straight-out Democrats, to appoint delegates to the straight-out State Convention to be held in Des Moines, yesterday, and "to inaugurate a movement to defeat the Cincinnati Ticket." We have not yet received other information respecting the same party in that State, as follows: In Winneshiek County a call for a straight-out Convention is signed by one-half of the Democrats in the county. At Strawberry Point, and at other places in the county, straight Democratic clubs have been organized. It is said, very truly, feeling from recent indications that the Baltimore Convention from Iowa to the Louisville Convention will be large, much more respectable, and representative of a far larger constituency than that which went to Cincinnati, and fully as large and able as that which went to Baltimore."

Minor News.

The West Virginia Democrats are doubly disgusted. The Constitution is ratified, and Jacoby, being elected Governor under it, will hold the office four years. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has not yet avowed himself in favor of Greeley. He maintains a profound, perhaps discreet, silence. The St. Louis Democrat calls upon the Republicans of Missouri to make a big fuss on the common school question. Of course the Democrats refuse to have anything to do with the question. A little over-ripe old boy eagerly rejoices that the Democrats of Ohio have voted for the nomination of the Union Convention.

The James O'Neil Association of the Nineteenth Ward met last evening, corner of Fifty-first street and First-avenue. Resolutions were adopted favoring the nomination of James O'Neil for Mayor. Thirty new members signed the roll, making the total strength of the Association 300. The following were elected permanent officers: Patrick Kernan, President; Charles Collins, Secretary; John Mallin, Treasurer.

The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District met last evening at No. 346 West Thirty-third-street. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations made by the Republican State Convention at Utica. A special meeting will be held on Wednesday next for the purpose of ratifying the nominations, which will be delivered by Col. Winslow. Mr. Whitehead, and other well-known speakers. A number of new members were added to the roll, after which the meeting adjourned.

General Notes.

The Democrats of the Fourth District of Missouri have nominated E. H. Hoabaer for Congress.

Hon. John Parker Jordan, of Virginia, delivered an eloquent address before the Republicans of Danbury, Conn., last evening.

Gov. E. M. Lee of Kansas, will speak for the Republican Party at Fleming, Tuesday, Sept. 3, and Brooklyn, N. D., Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Massachusetts Probibitory Convention met in Boston yesterday voted, 48 to 23, against nominating a Temperance State ticket.

Matters from the West Virginia Election.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 28.—From the returns received, the main issue in the State election is no longer in doubt. The new Constitution has been ratified by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority. The regular Democratic State ticket is elected, except Congressman Jacob, the present Governor of the State, and the Independent Democratic candidate, is thought to be re-elected.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Aug. 28.—The Intelligencer has corrected reports from forty-six counties, showing a majority of 1,660 for ratification. Gov. Jacob has a majority of 1,000. Reports on the Constitution from forty-one counties give a majority of 1,660 for ratification. Eight counties are yet to be heard from on Governor, and thirteen on the Constitution. The Intelligencer estimates that these will reduce Jacob's majority to about 500, and increase the majority for the Constitution to at least 2,000. Davis, for Congress, from this district, has 1,010 majority, with one small county to hear from.

VERMONT.

The Great Campaign Meeting at St. Albans.

Gathering of Thousands from all Parts of the State—Stirring Addresses by Able Orators—A Thirty-Thousand Republican Majority Predicted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 28.—It is doubtful if so large a political meeting was ever assembled in Vermont as met here today. It excelled in number attending, the largest meetings heretofore held during the canvass, now going forward, by many thousands. The day was perfect for the demonstration. The people began coming on the first train in the morning, due at 6 o'clock from the south, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. At noon three trains came in together from the same direction, having forty-seven cars completely loaded down with passengers. Besides these twenty other full car loads came from other directions, making sixty-seven cars in all filled with people for the meeting, besides those arriving by the early and late regular trains. There must have been at least 8,000 persons, and probably 4,000, brought in by rail. Then there were hundreds of public wagons from the towns about which have no railroad communication, and hundreds of farmers' private teams. Altogether it is considered a low estimate to say that 8,000 strangers were in town. St. Albans sent people enough into the common about the stands to swell the crowd to nine or ten thousand. There was a permanent stand about the flag-staff for speakers, and two others were built for the occasion. When the special trains came in their occupants were formed in procession and marched to the common, where an address was delivered by Gov. Stewart and music given by one of the bands. Then the assembly was dismissed for dinner.

Gen. Woodford, who spoke at Rutland, was the first speaker after dinner, the entire throng gathering about one of the stands to hear him. He made an eloquent and telling speech, and was often tremendously applauded. It was the first time he had been heard here, and he made a deep impression upon his audience. His stirring presentation of the history of the Republican Party and its work, he showed that the Liberal movement had led into the Democratic swamps, and gave an opinion that if Democrats were really converted to Republicanism, they would be willing to join the Republican ranks, and remain on probation for a time before asking for office. He said there were but two points in which the Cincinnati and Republican platforms differed. These were in regard to the one-term principle and the tariff plank. He spent some time in discussing these points. He pointed out how true reconciliation could be had with the South, and then devoted some time to review of the qualifications of the two candidates. He did not say one word in disparagement of Greeley, or any man. His defence of Grant from the charges made against him was eloquent and effective, without being a fulsome eulogy, and was attentively listened to and often cheered. At the conclusion of his speech the crowd divided, and speeches were made from each of the three stands. General-General Dart, from Montreal, made a brief address at one stand, and was followed by Judge A. O. Aldis, who, speaking to his own friends and neighbors, told them what he knew personally of President Grant and the charges against him. He was heard with great respect. From another stand Mr. Bachelor spoke in French to several hundred Frenchmen. The French population in Northern Vermont is quite large, and is represented to be almost as one man for Grant. At the third stand, Mr. D. W. Munn, of Illinois, made a long speech, and created an immense enthusiasm. He kept the crowd in the best of humor by his rich stories and by hard hitting. He was a genuine Western speech, and was received with the spirit of a Western audience. When he concluded, hundreds pressed forward to shake his hand. He will remain in the State the rest of the week.

A noticeable feature of the day was the Grant and Wilson flag over the Glass Cloth factory at Burlington and one from this village. The firing of a salute closed the demonstration. The thousands in attendance were for the most part men who have votes to cast next Tuesday. A few ladies came, but very few young men under the voting age were seen. It would seem no possible that many Greeley men could keep secret for so long a time, as of the hundreds of Republicans of this county not sure of increasing their majority several hundred; and yet it is one of the Greeley strongholds. Kilpatrick's unlucky correspondence with Gen. Wells in reference to the charges of Major Hazleton, noted in his usual disgusting, threatening style, with best effect. Wells's letter is known by every people of this State, and his word is believed. Some well-informed Republicans here today predict a majority of 30,000 next Tuesday. There is a prevailing belief that 25,000 will certainly be attained. Whether this confidence is well grounded will next week appear.

The Republicans of White River Junction and vicinity held a rousing mass-meeting this afternoon, and threw to the breeze a fine Grant and Wilson flag and Union Jack amid much enthusiasm. C. E. Hemis, of Washington County, made the opening speech, and was followed by Hon. Luke P. Poland in one of his best efforts.

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

Mr. Greeley Goes to Centre-ville—Phineas T. Barnum, and Wars to Make a Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 28.—An effort to revive the rapidly-declining fortunes of the Democratic Party in this city has been made here today and this evening with an energy worthy of a better cause. Mr. Greeley came Tuesday evening, ostensibly for a casual visit to Phineas T. Barnum and family, but really to visit "the home of his childhood."

An enthusiastic individual at the depot called for "Cheers for Greeley," but no one answered his frantic call. Another, today, tried the same dodge at the Fourth-ward park, large assembly saw fit to save its breath for more noble purposes. Comparatively few people sought him out for consultation and hand-shaking, and what the need appeared on the streets as weight no sense of our could be valued. Democratic wire-pullers, aided by a few sore-headed Republicans who choose to pin their faith to Greeley, attempted for a rushing mass meeting to be held this evening, and by extensive advertising and the aid of a good band they filled the hall to overflowing.

William H. Noble, a disappointed war Democrat, who now leaves the Republican Party because it has not gone enough for him, called the meeting to order, and nominated A. L. Pettengill as President. Mr. Pettengill accepted the position in a speech more in favor of the one-term principle than anything else, though he did not forget to pay his compliments to President Grant.

During the evening's very interesting remarks, loud calls of "bring him out" "Where is Greeley," were made, which showed that curiosity brought many to the meeting. The speaker was finally compelled to inform the impatient ones that Mr. Greeley would not appear at that stage of the proceedings, but would speak from the Atlantic Hotel balcony after the adjournment, whereupon at least one-third of the throng left the hall in spite of the entreaties of Gen. Noble.

Barnum took twenty minutes and drew a picture, of course, but when he said that "a million men stood ready to shake hands over the bloody chasm," no applause, save a few whistles by the boys, was vouchsafed.

Mayor Goodsell tried his hand at the fellows, and was met with hisses and catcalls, but persevering, he managed to flounder through with his short speech.

After his speech, and other speeches were made, and then the band led the way to the Atlantic Hotel, where Mr. Greeley was in waiting. When the band arrived at the hotel, "Robin Adair," and "Auld Lang Syne" were played, and Mr. Greeley came upon the balcony and bowed to the crowd. Three cheers for Greeley and cheers for Grant. When quiet was restored he said:

Citizens of Bridgeport, my visit here has no reference to politics, but is to fulfil a promise made a year ago to personal friends. This gathering is entirely unexpected, but I take it as an evidence of their esteem, and a mark of goodwill, and in a measure, of confidence. I will touch on one point of the great struggle now going on in our country. We should not see the Federal office-holders laboring so hard to put a third ticket in the field, did they not feel that between the two now before the country, the verdict is against them. Thanking you for your kindness, I bid you good night."

On the street, the meeting is called a very small affair and with no enthusiasm. It was, in short, a disappointment.

HON. ELIAS H. ROBERTS.

His Speech Yesterday at Rome Before the Senate County Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Republican County Convention at Rome today was large and enthusiastic. It adopted ringing resolutions pledging Oneida County to its old and honorable place in a Republican State and national triumph. William McPherson was renominated for County Treasurer, and Hon. Elias H. Roberts, of Utica, renominated for Congress by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. In accepting the nomination Mr. Roberts made a speech, so remarkable in the new light and new facts which it threw upon the canvass, and in the conclusive manner in which he answered the Greeley twaddle about a bloody chasm and a ruined South, that it made a profound sensation upon his large audience. After thanking the Convention for the confidence it had reposed in him, Mr. Roberts entered into an extended review of the situation, in the course of which he said: The Forty-second Congress is the first in the nation's annals in which thirty-seven States and the Territories have been fully represented. It is the Congress of a united Republic, without a slave and without a citizen disfranchised. It illustrates a nation of 40,000,000 people doubling its manufactures in a decade of war, largely increasing its agriculture and multiplying its commerce. The Republican Party has fully restored the national councils. The Forty-second is the first Congress since the rebellion which has not been called to enact repressive or protective measures for the South. Except the one provision for witnesses at elections, where violence or fraud is feared, not a statute relates to the most political of its results, by way of penalty or warning. Pensions and bounties to loyal soldiers have been extended; efforts have been made to heal the wounds of war. No dream but, by degrees, gleams is found in a single statute. The Republican Party has given you emphatically a peace Congress. You feel the Government only in its blessings. The same statutes which give you order and security rest upon the States lately in rebellion. If you suffer from centralization, so do they. If you are crushed by arbitrary power, so are they. They suffer as you suffer, and they are blessed as you are blessed, by all the legislation of the National Government. No human power can shield the Southern soil or the Southern people from the effects of the war. All that can be done from without has been done. The magnanimity of your Government has no parallel in history. Its results are written in the material progress of the South, for we are one people in our prosperity. Our manufactures, which were in 1860 $1,000,861,180, had grown in 1870 to $4,900,459,616. This great progress was in the face of the loss of slave States, notwithstanding the terrible devastation of the war.

Taking all the States in rebellion together, manufactures have more than doubled in ten years, and in several States they have trebled and quadrupled. Southern manufacturers protest against the overthrow of the Republican Party. The same testimony is borne by the official record of Agriculture in the same States. A more intelligent, diversified cultivation takes the place of the single crops destroying the soil. The census gives evidence that the number of farms in 1860 and 1870 in the States once rebellious has increased more than one-third. Here are the figures: 1870, 1,053,219; 1860, 764,867. In ten years the farms in these States have increased by a number equal to the total number of landowners in Britain; a number equal to the landholders in Prussia; a number equal to the landholders in Russia; a number equal to the landholders in Austria; a number equal to the landholders in France; a number equal to the landholders in Belgium; a number equal to the landholders in Holland; a number equal to the landholders in Switzerland; a number equal to the landholders in Denmark; a number equal to the landholders in Sweden; a number equal to the landholders in Norway; a number equal to the landholders in Portugal; a number equal to the landholders in Greece; a number equal to the landholders in Turkey; a number equal to the landholders in Spain; a number equal to the landholders in Italy

THE SUICIDAL MANIA

Two Gruesome Cases Recounted—The Causes Assigned by Physicians.

Cases of Queer Actions in the Lives of Prominent Men.

John Dorsch, a German, sixty-seven years of age, residing at No. 64 Center street, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. Old age is assigned as the cause of the act. Dorsch was found dead in his bed by his wife. He had been complaining of his head for some time, and it is thought that he was suffering from softening of the brain. He was a native of Germany, and had been in this country for forty years. He was a tailor by trade, and had worked at his business up to a few days before his death. He leaves a wife and two children.

Coroner Herman was notified to hold an inquest.

Coroner's Physician Dr. Hall was called to the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Mulligan, a widow, residing at No. 1,207 Third avenue, yesterday morning, to attend the body of her daughter, Ellen Mulligan, who had committed suicide by hanging herself with a rope to the bedpost. The girl was found dead by her mother, who had gone into the room to call her to breakfast. The girl was 19 years of age, and had been employed as a saleswoman in a store on Third avenue. She had been in poor health for some time, and it is thought that she was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity when she committed the rash act. Coroner Herman was notified to hold an inquest.

Calabash and Clarke Mallory Were Both Insane.

Testimony Given Before Commissioners Yesterday Morning.

Brief Mention of Matters Concerning Persons Arrested in Asylum Row.

Testimony was given before the Commissioners in Lunacy yesterday morning in the case of Calabash and Clarke Mallory, charged with being insane persons and dangerous, and also in the case of Mrs. Mallory, charged with being insane. The Commissioners are Dr. Charles F. Russell, Surgeon of the Second Regiment, Dr. Edward Balcom, Dr. Charles Gaillard, Jr., and Dr. Charles Phelps. Calabash and Clarke Mallory were arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Hogan, of the Fifth precinct, on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were locked up in the Fifth precinct station house, and on Thursday morning were taken before Justice Connolly, in the Police Court, and committed to the Lunacy Commission for examination. Mrs. Mallory was arrested on Thursday morning by Officer Hogan, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was also committed to the Lunacy Commission for examination. Mrs. Mallory is a mulatto woman, and her husband is a white man. They have been living together for about two years, and have had a number of quarrels during that time. They have been arrested several times for disorderly conduct, but have always been discharged in the Police Court. They have been living at No. 1,207 Third avenue for about a month, and have been quarreling almost constantly during that time. Mrs. Mallory has been drinking heavily for the past few days, and her husband has been trying to keep her from getting liquor. Yesterday morning Mrs. Mallory went out to get a drink of whisky, and her husband refused to let her have the money. She then went to a pawnbroker's shop and pawned a shawl for 50 cents, and with the money purchased a pint of whisky. When she returned to the house her husband refused to let her in, and she broke open the door with a hatchet. She then attacked her husband with the hatchet, and he was obliged to defend himself with a chair. Officer Hogan, who was passing the house at the time, heard the disturbance, and entered the house. He found Mrs. Mallory in a drunken condition, and her husband bleeding from a number of wounds on the head and face. Mrs. Mallory was arrested, and her husband was taken to the Fifth precinct station house, where he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mallory were drunk when they were arrested, and they were both very much excited. Mrs. Mallory was very violent, and it required the combined efforts of three officers to get her to the station house. Mr. Mallory is a native of Ireland, and is 35 years of age. Mrs. Mallory is a native of Virginia, and is 30 years of age. They have been married about two years. Mr. Mallory is employed as a driver by Mr. Charles Hoffman, a dairyman, who lives at No. 1,207 Third avenue. Mr. Hoffman stated to a reporter for THE WORLD that Mallory was a sober, industrious man, and that he had never known him to get drunk before. He said that Mallory had been employed by him for about two months, and that he had always been sober and attended to his business. Mr. Hoffman said that Mallory had been drinking heavily for the past few days, and that he had been unable to get him to work. Mr. Hoffman said that Mallory was a kind husband, and that he had never known him to abuse his wife. Mr. Hoffman said that Mallory had been drinking heavily for the past few days, and that he had been unable to get him to work. Mr. Hoffman said that Mallory was a kind husband, and that he had never known him to abuse his wife. Mr. Hoffman said that Mallory had been drinking heavily for the past few days, and that he had been unable to get him to work. Mr. Hoffman said that Mallory was a kind husband, and that he had never known him to abuse his wife.

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Calabash and Clarke Mallory Were Insane.

Mrs. Mallory Also Declared Insane.

Brief Mention of Matters Concerning Persons Arrested in Asylum Row.

Testimony was given before the Commissioners in Lunacy yesterday morning in the case of Calabash and Clarke Mallory, charged with being insane persons and dangerous, and also in the case of Mrs. Mallory, charged with being insane. The Commissioners are Dr. Charles F. Russell, Surgeon of the Second Regiment, Dr. Edward Balcom, Dr. Charles Gaillard, Jr., and Dr. Charles Phelps. Calabash and Clarke Mallory were arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Hogan, of the Fifth precinct, on a charge of disorderly conduct. They were locked up in the Fifth precinct station house, and on Thursday morning were taken before Justice Connolly, in the Police Court, and committed to the Lunacy Commission for examination. Mrs. Mallory was arrested on Thursday morning by Officer Hogan, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was also committed to the Lunacy Commission for examination. Mrs. Mallory is a mulatto woman, and her husband is a white man. They have been living together for about two months, and have had a number of quarrels during that time. They have been arrested several times for disorderly conduct, but have always been discharged in the Police Court. They have been living at No. 1,207 Third avenue for about a month, and have been quarreling almost constantly during that time. Mrs. Mallory has been drinking heavily for the past few days, and her husband has been trying to keep her from getting liquor. Yesterday morning Mrs. Mallory went out to get a drink of whisky, and her husband refused to let her have the money. She then went to a pawnbroker's shop and pawned a shawl for 50 cents, and with the money purchased a pint of whisky. She returned to the house and broke open the door with a hatchet. She then attacked her husband with the hatchet, and he was obliged to defend himself with a chair. Officer Hogan, who was passing the house at the time, heard the disturbance, and entered the house. He found Mrs. Mallory in a drunken condition, and her husband bleeding from a number of wounds on the head and face. Mrs. Mallory was arrested, and her husband was taken to the Fifth precinct station house, where he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mallory were drunk when they were arrested, and they were both very much excited. Mrs. Mallory was very violent, and it required the combined efforts of three officers to get her to the station house. Mr. Mallory is a native of Ireland, and is 35 years of age. Mrs. Mallory is a native of Virginia, and is 30 years of age. They have been married about two years. Mr. Mallory had been employed as a saleswoman in a store on Third avenue, and had been employed by Mr. Hoffman about two months. Mr. Hoffman stated to a reporter for THE WORLD that Mallory was a sober, industrious man, and that he had never known him to get drunk before. That was the first time he had ever known him to be drunk, and he did not believe that he would get drunk again. Mr. Hoffman said that Mallory had been drinking heavily for the past few days, and that he had been unable to get him to work. Mr. Hoffman said that Mallory was a kind husband, and that he had never known him to abuse his wife.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEACHERS.

LAW SCHOOLS.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

REAL ESTATE.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS.

AUCTION SALES.

FOREIGN MARKETS

PUBLICATIONS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

LAW REPORTS.

DIVIDENDS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 28.

Wednesday, Aug. 28—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the foreign trade at this port for the week ending to-day show the following results:

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending to-day were as follows, compared with the previous week and the corresponding week last year:

The imports of specie at New-York for the week ending to-day were as follows:

The exports from this port for the week ending to-day were as follows:

The exports of specie from this port for the week ending to-day were as follows:

The Public Funds improved in the Afternoon on the advance in Gold. The Railway Securities are fairly supported on views of approaching dull season. The Southern Securities are dull and weak. The Southern Bonds are quiet and steady.

The following bids were made at the Exchange Sales Board to-day:

The following were the sales at the Stock Exchange Sales Board to-day:

The following were the sales at the Second Call at the Stock Exchange Sales Board to-day:

The following were the sales at the Evening Session

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his unrestrained choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that institutions trust in 1873 than he was in 1869."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 9th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—RUSH BLAND. Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A LOVE'S DREAM-SENSATION, &c. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lingard.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROB CARLTON. Miss John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES.—A Harrison and Evening.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, BALLETS, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

NO. 728 BROADWAY.—EXHIBITION CALIFORNIA MINERALS.—Rev. Cyrus Mason, Messrs. Lewis and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—WINNIFRED MINSTRELSY.—Birch, Wambold, Perkins and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

SINK BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, an objectionable advertisement being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....5

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

We beg to call the attention of Republican Committees and Clubs all over the country to the special CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is a complete storehouse of facts for the use of Republican speakers and newspapers, presented in a readable form, and sure to attract attention and do good wherever it is circulated.

Of this edition we have already printed and sold 275,000 copies. We have a large number of orders in hand, which we shall execute as soon as possible. Republican Clubs and Secretaries should send for a specimen copy, price 2 cents.

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Readers out of the City, desiring one or more copies, can have them mailed direct. Price 4 cents each, including postage.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In reply to numerous correspondents, we give below a transcript from our books showing the steady INCREASE in the circulation of our daily and weekly papers during the past three months. It must be distinctly understood that the figures quoted are only the actual excess, week by week, and that each week's returns are independent of the previous week's. For instance, the increase in the daily of 730 for the week ending June 1, does not include the 240 increase of May 25. Each week's returns are complete in themselves.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of advertisers to the advantages which the DAILY and WEEKLY TIMES offer to them. During the approaching business season, there is no paper which will go into a larger or more varied circle of readers than the TIMES. The WEEKLY is especially useful as a means of communication with readers in the interior of this and other States.

The following figures show only the ACTUAL INCREASE *in the Circulation of the Daily and Weekly issues of the* NEW-YORK TIMES.

CLEAR GAINS ON PREVIOUS WEEK.

	Daily.	Weekly.
May 25	240	1,000
June 1	730	2,240
June 8	1,020	960
June 15	620	2,000
June 22		2,240
June 29		480
July 6	1,060	880
July 13	1,000	4,200
July 20	860	2,400
July 27	1,500	2,400
Aug. 3	2,240	12,000
Aug. 10	1,000	5,000
Aug. 17	480	2,160
Aug. 24	1,920	2,000
Aug. 31		17,800
Three months gain	13,260	70,360

Our correspondent at Saratoga, during Judge BARNARD'S trial, made some reflections on the absence of Senator WOODIN, which he would not have put forward had he been properly aware of the circumstances of the case. We published, on Saturday, a statement from the Auburn *Advertiser* on this subject, and we know from other sources that Senator WOODIN'S absence from Saratoga was caused by a domestic affliction which entitles him to sympathy rather than expose him to reproach. We are sorry that our correspondent was not properly informed in regard to these facts—but correspondents, like other people, fall into mistakes, and we gladly correct this particular mistake.

The Japanese Mayor, who paid a visit to Mayor HALL on Tuesday, is reported, by a paper much under HALL'S special influence, to have "learned many things regarding city government which will be of use to him on his return to the fair island of Nipbon." That depends. If the Mayor of Tokei wishes to learn how he may connive at vast robberies at the expense of his people, without subjecting himself to any punishment for that offense, he could not have gone to a better [illegible] A. OAKEY HALL for information. But if he wished to study economy and honesty in government, and the best method of shooting frauds upon decent citizens, he went to the very worst school in the world when he visited the City Hall.

Gen. BANKS believes, with TRUMBULL and GREELEY, that the Republican Party is dead. He declared, in his speech at Lynn, on Friday, that "there are no more Democrats and no more Republicans." Also, that the Republican Party, "with its leaders and organization, will be destroyed by this canvass." It will be admitted that, for a dead party, we are showing wonderful signs of vitality. Gen. BANKS undoubtedly "flopped over" to GREELEY on the supposition that the Republican organization was extinct; but he has been mistaken before in his life, and he will find himself woefully mistaken this time. Let him have a little patience, and he will see who will be "destroyed" by this canvass.

The question whether STANLEY discovered LIVINGSTONE, or whether he is an impostor, is made the subject of a warm controversy, but on very slender grounds. An unprincipled person publishes STANLEY'S letters to him, evidently written in the confidence of friendship and great kindness and good nature, and attempts to trace a resemblance between them and the handwriting of the letters brought from Dr. LIVINGSTONE. A man who could thus stab an absent friend in the back scarcely deserves to be believed, even on his oath; but beyond all that, his evidence is not worth a straw. Nearly a score of persons in England have received letters from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, which they are fully satisfied were written by the great explorer. The English Foreign Office—not in the habit of acting rashly—has declared its belief in the authenticity of LIVINGSTONE'S letters. The missionary's own son and daughter are convinced that the letters *they* have received are from their father. It is all nonsense to say that evidence of this kind is broken down by the malicious statements of an unknown person, who, upon his own confession, is capable of the basest and most dishonorable conduct. We have no doubt that Mr. STANLEY'S story is in the main true.

Enough has been received from West Virginia to show beyond doubt that Gov. JACOB has been elected over Mr. CAMDEN, the Greeley candidate, and that the new Constitution, as a whole, has been adopted by a small majority. This unexpected result is a proof that the Greeley "movement" has no hold whatever on popular confidence; but there is another and more suggestive fact connected with the West Virginia election. The proposition to insert "white" in the Constitution as a qualification for office was submitted separately, and, although it appears to have been defeated in many of the counties, it received the full Camden vote. The *Tribune* misinformed us that the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats voted for CAMDEN, and it follows that, to a certain extent, they voted also to exclude negroes from office. The people should not fail to carefully consider this new evidence that in taking GREELEY the Democratic Party has not surrendered its distinctive character. By its vote in West Virginia, it shows that implacable hostility to human rights, that devotion to injustice, which has dominated it for so many years. It clumsily puts on the sheep's clothing in adopting the Cincinnati platform, and in the speeches of its orators; but whenever it is brought to the ballot-box, it is sure to show the fangs of the wolf.

The practice of inventing absurdities, and attributing them to "Grant organs," continues to be a favorite one with the Greeley journals. The private newspaper of Mr. GREELEY—that which has reported us to be under indictments a dozen times, and concerned in all kinds of insane conspiracies—stated yesterday that we had "called for troops" for North Carolina. It is scarcely necessary to say that no such recommendation has been made in this journal, and that Mr. GREELEY has only given another evidence of his unfitness to hold any trust in the exercise of which personal honor or a regard for truth may be supposed to be essential.

An article reproduced in another column, from *Harper's Weekly*, disposes very conclusively of the favorite charge of Senator TRUMBULL against the Administration, that nearly twenty-five per cent. of the revenues of the Government are annually lost through the corruption and incompetence of Federal officials. It will be observed that Senator TRUMBULL bases this allegation upon an extract from the report of the Civil Service Commission of Dec. 18, 1871. He is disingenuous enough, however, to conceal the fact that the calculations on which the statement of the report was founded were made under the Administration of ANDREW JOHNSON; that the gain in the honesty and economy of the public service has been, under President GRANT, simply enormous, and that but for the President's determination to reform the civil service, neither the Commission nor its report would have had an existence. Senator TRUMBULL, moreover, conceals the fact that the whole argument of the report is directed against the vices of a system which had extended over forty years, and which the present Administration has been the first to make an honest attempt to grapple with. Honest civil service reformers like Mr. JOHNSON have used the argument which Senator TRUMBULL makes so much of, but have never degraded it into a mere weapon of partisan warfare. They have been careful to discriminate between the money that is lost to the Government because it is never collected, and that which is lost through misappropriation. No man has done more to degrade the civil service than Senator TRUMBULL himself, and he is a "shrehead" now simply because he could not degrade it still further. The dishonesty of his position as a "reformer," and that of his arguments, are therefore very well [illegible]

The Contest in New-York.

We are frequently asked, in our letters to the country, to give our opinion as to how the vote of the City of New-York is likely to stand at the coming election. It is as yet too early to answer this question with precision. There are elements which may enter into the solution of the problem—such as the Louisville Convention and its action, and the course of the O'Brien Democracy—which will have an important effect in modifying any estimate that may now be made. Still, we have no hesitation in saying to our friends in the rest of the State that, in our opinion, they will in no event have more than 30,000 adverse majority to overcome in this City, and that the figure is much more likely to be smaller than greater. We do not make this statement rashly, but after a careful consideration of figures and influences. In the first place, we can assure our friends that there will be no illegal voting in this City. We shall, at the proper time, give our reasons for this assertion in detail. For the present we content ourselves with referring to the fact, that for the first time in years the laws, State and national, are framed to prevent and detect fraud at elections. Not only this, but they are so framed that one supplements the other. The enforcement of these laws is to be in honest and efficient hands. This is certainly so as to the national law, and we believe it will be so as to the State law. If we are wrong in our belief in the latter respect, the national law is so efficient that no great harm can be done. Moreover, an immense amount of preliminary work has been done, quietly but systematically—work which, when it comes to be known, will astonish people at the energy, accuracy, and executive ability which have been displayed. To this should be added the fact that there will be no inducements to illegal voting this Fall, for the source of the immense corruption fund which has set the repeaters at work are dried up.

We are, then, to have an honest election. How many votes are to be polled in the aggregate? There were polled in 1868, 156,000; in 1869, 116,000; in 1870, 121,000, and in 1871, when the waters were so deeply stirred, 127,000.

Of the vote of 1868, not less than 30,000 was fraudulent. Of that of 1871 not less 10,000 was illegal, being cast chiefly in TWEED'S Senatorial District, as will be shown when the Investigating Committee of the Senate meets here, which it should shortly do. We do not believe that there are in this City over 120,000 pollable legal votes. We mean by this that, with both parties satisfied with their nominations, we do not believe it is possible to bring to the polls on any day more than 120,000 legal voters. With the dissatisfaction existing in the Democratic Party we shall be surprised if 125,000 votes are cast this Fall, unless an active contest in local offices shall bring out those Democrats who are dissatisfied with GREELEY. If this is so, how are these 125,000 votes likely to be divided? In 1868 Gen. GRANT received nearly 48,000 votes in a total of 127,000; in 1871 Gen. BARLOW and his associates received 54,000 in a total of 127,000. The nominal Democratic majority in 1868 was 61,000; in 1871 29,000. No one will pretend that any of Gen. GRANT'S votes were fraudulent. We may, therefore, take 48,000 votes as the capital with which Gen. GRANT starts.

We believe it is quite within bounds to say that he will receive fully 6,000 votes which were not cast for him four years ago from the financial, mercantile, and business interests in the community, the members of which take no considerable interest in politics, but are satisfied on the whole with his Administration, and look with dread on the possibility of the election of Mr. GREELEY. The fact that the representatives of the Administration have actively supported the Reform movement in this City, while the Greeley Republicans have opposed it, and the fact that so prominent a Reformer as Gen. DIX is at the head of the State ticket, will tend to make this estimate a moderate one. We, therefore, bring Gen. GRANT'S vote up to that of our State ticket last Fall, or 54,000. We believe that this number will be increased to 60,000 by the Democratic votes other than those already referred to which Gen. GRANT will receive, and without reference to the course of the O'Brien Democracy.

Any one who knows the dissatisfaction prevailing among the rank and file of the Democratic Party in this City, and the way in which it is taking shape in the formation of Democratic Grant Clubs in every portion of the City, will have no doubt that this estimate is a very moderate one. We could name Assembly Districts where the change is more likely to be by thousands than hundreds. We then have an aggregate vote of 60,000 for Gen. GRANT, and this without numerically taking into account the fact that the City patronage is this year, for the first time, in the hands of the Republicans rather than the Democrats. The latter have the Fire and Health Departments and the Board of Charities and Correction absolutely, with a full share of the Police. But on the other hand, the Department of Public Works is in Republican hands, and the patronage of the Park Department, reduced though it is in amount, will certainly not be exerted in favor of the Democracy. But from this aggregate of 60,000 are to be deducted the Republicans who voted for GRANT in 1868, but will vote for GREELEY now. We do not believe that there are 5,000 such persons in the City. The Greeley movement has taken but few even of the leaders here, and those who have gone are chiefly those who have long since ceased to have any following. If we are right in limiting the number of Republican deserters to 5,000, then Gen. GRANT'S vote is reduced to 55,000, in an aggregate of 125,000. This would leave only 70,000 votes to the Democracy, or a majority of 15,000. Our detailed figures may, therefore, be in error in aggregate of 10,000 votes, and still leave our estimate of 55,000

The Result in England.

The little Yorkshire borough of Pontefract of questionable reputation in matters electoral, has had the honor of affording the first example of the working of the new Ballot bill in an English Parliamentary election. On one point all observers are agreed, and that is in regard to the "slowness" of an election held under the secret system, compared with the noisy and bibulous demonstrations of the days of open voting. Local publicans mourned over deserted taps, and the free and independent voters of Pontefract and Knottingley could hardly realize that it was election day. Less than two-thirds of the number of registered electors recorded their votes, the remainder being either scared by the rather formidable ordeal prescribed by the new bill, or indifferent to the exercise of a franchise that had been, for the first time in their experience, deprived of its appreciable market value. There were five polling places, and they were opened precisely at 8 A. M. by the officials known as "presiding officers" taking their seats within them, accompanied by an agent of each of the two candidates for election. These latter bear the curious title of "personating agents," by which it is intended to signify that they are there as a check upon personation. After the ballot-boxes had been duly turned upside down, to show that there were no papers inside, they were locked and fastened with wax which bore the imprint of the seal of the presiding officer. Then the business of the day proceeded after this fashion: A voter enters, presents himself to the presiding officer, who is assisted by as many clerks as he finds necessary, states his name, waits till it is verified from the registry, receives from a sort of check-book a ballot-paper after his registry number has been marked on the stub, passes into a little compartment in another part of the room, makes a cross opposite the name of the candidate of his choice which he finds printed on the ballot-paper, folds it up after a certain prescribed manner, shows the official mark on the back of the paper to the returning officer, deposits it in the ballot-box, and goes out.

The entrance of an illiterate voter, which happened pretty frequently, reversed this somewhat ponderous machinery and set it agoing in this way: Ignoramus enters, mentions the trifling disability of being unable to read, and suddenly finds himself as carefully handled as if he were an infected patient. Every other voter in the booth is straightway turned out, the very policemen have to go to the door while this individual unburdens himself of his weighty secret. First he is presented with a formidable-looking document which he is informed is merely the statutory declaration of his illiteracy. To this he exhibits his mark, and the same is duly certified to by the presiding officer. Then he is asked for whom he is to vote, and the official in attendance makes for him the required cross against the name of his candidate, the voter meanwhile holding the top of the pen. After his paper has been dropped into the ballot-box, an entry in regard to his illiteracy is made opposite his name on the registered list of voters. Need it be wondered at if, after passing through an ordeal like this, several of the unfortunates, whose early education had been neglected, left the polling-places doubting greatly whether they had voted for the right man? Two or three ancient voters who had their spectacles had to be dealt with in a similar manner, only their declaration set forth physical incapacity as the reason for being unable to comply with the regular requirements of the act.

If the voting were slow work, the counting was decidedly slower. There were but 1,138 ballots to count, and it took three several hours to do it. All the counting had, however, as required by statute, to be done by one man. In this case, the returning officer was the Mayor of Pontefract. To him, attended by the agents of the candidates, were brought the ballot-boxes from the five polling-places. The seals having been solemnly broken, the number of voting-papers in each box was first counted. Then all the ballots were shuffled together in a

We shall not follow Mr. GREELEY'S example, and say that whoever has declared that the *World* arithmetic-man is dead is a "villain." It is clear enough, from an article in yesterday's *World*, that the famous personage yet survives in his own proper mind, and is in training to wrestle with the Maine election returns.

It is always necessary for this wonderful individual to go back as far as possible for his comparative figures, and he naturally takes those of 1868. He finds that in the September election of that year the Republicans had 73,808 and the Democrats 55,421, thus giving a Republican majority of 18,387. He then sets this per cent. business and seeks to demonstrate, as he does to his own satisfaction, that on the whole vote of the country a simple arithmetical calculation shows that GRANT'S majority was eleven per cent. of his popular vote. It follows that a loss of eleven per cent. would defeat him in the ensuing Presidential election. Having got this basis, he resolutely turns to the figures of Maine in particular, and applying his favorite theory, discovers that in 1868 the Republican majority was twenty-six and two-thirds per cent. of their vote, but as they need to reduce the Republican vote only eleven per cent., the Republican majority in Maine may reach 12,000—he prides himself on exactness—without any particular damage being done. He concludes that if the Republicans should carry Maine by a majority of less than twelve thousand, and they should lose in the same ratio throughout the country, "Mr. GREELEY'S election is secure."

There is nothing like figures, and those of the *World* are vastly more cheering to the forlorn hope of Greeleyism in Maine than the dismal whines of the *Tribune* that the Republicans of the Pine Tree State do not show signs of revolting against "Grantism" to the extent that is desired and was expected. The figures are fallacious, doubtless, but they are better than giving up the fight outright. Going back to 1868 for a basis of comparison may seem a little odd, but as it is necessary for the Greeleyites to do it to guard against the expected deluge of September, we are not disposed to complain. Otherwise, we might insist that the votes of later years were equally pertinent, and that if the Republicans should have this year a majority of only 9,000, as in 1870, or but 10,631, as in 1871, we might safely conclude that the party had not gone to the dogs entirely in consequence of the apostasy of Mr. GREELEY. But the *World's* arithmetic man has decreed to the contrary, and it would be a pity to destroy his conclusions by denying his premises.

Our friends in Maine can learn, however, from this figuring that the enemy are basing all their hopes upon reducing our majority. None of them expect to do anything more than this; all of them are hoping that this at least will be done. It is incumbent upon the Republicans of Maine to disappoint this expectation. Let them remember that the *World* says:

"All that we expect to accomplish in Maine on the 9th of September is to cut down the Radical majority. We are confident we shall do that. We are confident that we shall do it to such an extent as to demonstrate the impossibility of GRANT'S re-election if the Radical losses throughout the country are in proportion to their losses in Maine."

Let them see to it, then, that the majority is *not* cut down. By constant exertion until the polls close, by the polling of every vote that rightfully belongs to us, even the accomplished arithmetician of the *World* will fail to cipher a victory out of such figures as Maine will send us. The Greeleyites pretend to be confident that they will reduce our majority. See to it that they are disappointed. It can be done, and we are confident that nothing will be omitted which is necessary to make theorizing on "per cents" a very unpleasant employment after the Maine election.

Camping Out.

During the hot season everybody, it may be taken for granted, wishes to be out of town, and equally certain it is that all who can get away, for ever so brief a period, do it. Even apart from the stimulus of heat, change of air and scene, as we have elsewhere held, is, for all who can afford it in the Summer time, almost a hygienic necessity. But given the desire and leisure for a run into the country, there constantly recurs the puzzling question, where to go. And probably none find the question more difficult to answer than that large class of young men with small incomes and limited vacation. At first sight, indeed, it would seem as if, to them, choice was easy because it is so restricted. The great watering-places, where what would seem to them a fortune, is spent in a week, and one can hardly speak without, like the girl in the fairy tale, dropping jewels, or at least greenbacks, at every word, are, of course, to their slender resources forbidden ground. The delusions of the country farm-house, whose fresh milk and butter are invariably sent to the city, and whose staple refection is either clams if on the sea-shore, or corned-beef if inland, they have learned from bitter experience or from manifold piteous warnings to dread. Those remote spots in the interior, whither the spirit of Mammon has not penetrated, and where the swindling of the transient

[illegible] and fuss of "modern ease," are [illegible] present railway rates to prevent many [illegible] So that the young clerk, at the beginning of his week or fortnight's vacation, is usually in a quandary to know what he shall do with it.

Now there are a few or three ways in which he may obtain relaxation and health by getting away from the beaten track. The pleasures of camping we have before dwelt on. Among its disadvantages are that it is essentially a solitary amusement, and it makes an amount of self-dependence and energy which are not given to all. A short pedestrian tour of one or two hundred miles might be undertaken with pleasure and profit by a company of three or four, but would require some previous training by those unaccustomed to walking long distances. A company of young men, acquainted with the management of a boat, might hire or, by clubbing together, buy, at a comparatively light expense, a small yawl, with which they could coast along the waters of the Sound, camping at night upon the beach. Or they might, by procuring a tent in the same manner, form a stationary camp on some suitable spot, and, if it is congenial and properly-organized party, pass a week or two very pleasantly and healthfully.

For the particular class we have in mind, the last is perhaps the most feasible way of spending a short Summer vacation cheaply and agreeably. A good wall-tent may be procured for fifteen or twenty dollars, second-hand perhaps cheaper, and once bought will serve for many seasons. After cooking utensils—a frying-pan, saucepan, coffee-pot, and if necessary, a water-cask, a tin plate and cup, an iron knife, fork and spoon, together with a warm blanket and water-proof for each man, may be provided at the cost of a few dollars more, and complete almost the whole necessary outfit. This is the main expense, and only to be incurred at the beginning. A certain stock of provisions must, of course, be laid in—bacon, a supply of good pilot bread, coffee, sugar and the like; but the main dependance should be on the individual exertions of the campers. There are many spots along the shores of the Sound, to go no further, where a tent might be pitched in the midst of abundant fishing of all sorts. A meal of clams, or mussles, or bluefish there provided and cooked by one's own individual efforts, fresh out of the water and eaten in the open air, has a zest which the choicest menu often lacks to a jaded appetite.

Of course, those who go into an experiment of this kind must be prepared to put up with some discomfort, and at times perversion. The extent of these to be endured will generally depend in an almost exact ratio on the amount of system, willingness to work, and good humor prevailing in the camp. Equally, of course, it should be gone into only by young men willing to suffer some inconvenience, and in tolerably vigorous condition. A ridiculous contemporary a year or two ago, advised families to adopt this method of summering. Immediately numbers of its deluded and too confiding readers rushed upon their fate, and the sand-hills of New-Jersey and the beaches of Long Island were speedily strewed with pitiable wrecks of dishevelled and weeping women, squalling infants, and despairing and starving fathers. Camp life, it must be understood, for City bred people, is a very rough experience, but for young men who have strength to stand it, and adventure enough to enjoy it, it is a very pleasant one. There is a strain of the Gypsy, even in the sedatest blood, that thoroughly delights in this momentary relaxation from the trammels of civilization. The very hardships take a savor from their novelty and the consciousness of their brevity, and the rest they bring under the stars and the cool night air has a sweetness and refreshment which many sleepless town dwellers might envy on these breathless August nights. The assertion may be ventured that the young man who once camps out, under proper precautions, will not be loth to repeat the experiment.

Baby Butchery.

The readers of the TIMES doubtless remember the horrible case of wholesale child-murder, committed by a London "baby-farmer" a year or two ago. The crime attracted public attention to the undertaking of the baby-farming system, and resulted in the enactment of a law which will go into operation on the first of next November, and which, in a great measure, will render the slaughter of babies a difficult and unprofitable business.

At present, any Englishman or woman is permitted to keep an infant boarding-house and to regulate it with more than the absolute despotism of the average adult boarding-house keeper. Unfortunate or otherwise undesirable infants are intrusted to these baby-farmers, and, in many instances, wholly deserted by their parents. The baby-farmer, having received either a fixed sum, or the promise of an annual stipend for taking charge of an infant, and being well aware that the original proprietor of the child has no further interest in it, naturally feels indisposed to waste unnecessary sustenance upon its support and education. The desire not to pamper the child with excessive food is frequently carried to such an extreme that the unhappy infant is nourished chiefly upon watered milk, delicately flavored with laudanum. By this plan, the baby-farmer avoids both trouble and expense, for, when the infant succumbs to a few weeks' persistence in this economical system, the parish is called upon to defray the cost of the funeral, and the vacant berths of the deported is made ready for the next infantile boarder.

In plain words, many of the professional baby-farmers have been in the habit of deliberately starving and systematically murdering their helpless charges; while, unless formal complaints was made against the wretches, the law had no opportunity to interfere. After November next, however, the law will so fence about the British infant as to effectually divorce baby-farming from murder. Under its provisions, no per-

MINOR TOPICS.

The African slave trade is not over yet by a great deal, although its suppression on the West coast of Africa leads many to think so. There is a lively Asiatic demand for negroes, and the African tribes on the East coast find no business so profitable as catching as cheaply and selling each other to the Oriental dealers who come to buy them. It is of course plain that so long as they can go this they will prefer it to working, and that the effect of the trade—since several are usually killed in battle for each one captured, and sent into bondage—must also be steadily to reduce the population of the country. To stop the trade by a naval blockade is said to be impossible, because of the numerous lagoons of the coast; and it is suggested, as the sole way of combating the evil, that the Christian Powers should pay the Eastern potentates, who make money by the business, a fixed subsidy to forbid and prevent the importation of blacks into their dominions. There are manifest objections to this plan, but anything is better than to allow the shocking practice to go on unchecked, and practically unbridled.

What is described as a mob of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen was actually dispersed, the other day, by the police at Eastbourne, in England. The occasion of the gathering was the expected arrival of the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON, and hundreds of these genteel sojourners by the sea, many of them armed with opera-glasses, assembled to feast their eyes on his fallen Majesty. They blocked up the street in front of the Grand Hotel, they swarmed on the doorsteps, they climbed lamp-posts and all other neighboring "coigns of vantage," and at last the entrance to the hotel at which the illustrious exile was to stay, became simply impassable. A squad of police was the only remedy, and, greatly to their resentment, the polite sight-seers were compelled to "move on." One of the number, a clergyman, was extremely angry—David waited, he said, two hours in the burning sun to effect his object. In by-gone days of 1848, when NAPOLEON was himself a "special," to help disperse mobs of Chartists, how, indeed, would have believed that so curious a scene as this at Brighton was destined to happen in 1872.

The disadvantages of drawing a prize in a lottery have been forcibly exemplified of late by Mr. HENRY LAPTHORN, of San Francisco. Mr. LAPTHORN drew part of a recent fifty thousand dollar Havana prize, and has been, in the words of a San Francisco paper, "on a spree ever since." Incident to this diversion, he indulged in a variety of exploits of which the last mentioned is an unprovoked assault on a woman. Abruptly interfered with while thus engaged, Mr. LAPTHORN was placed in the calaboose opposite, with good promptitude, to bake himself. He was, however, cut down when almost dead, expressed deep contrition, paid a smart fine out of his winnings, and, if he does not draw any more prizes in lotteries, may perhaps, what he was before, an exemplary citizen in the future.

We published a few days ago an extract from an English paper relative to the great annoyance and inconvenience to which an American gentleman, Mr. NATHAN PEARL, had been subjected in Spain, owing to the stupidity of the judicial and police authorities of that benighted country. It appears that Mr. PEARL'S difficulties were increased by the absence, not only of the American Minister, but of the Secretary of Legation. Madrid is notoriously a disagreeable place in Summer, and, of course, every one who can get away from the burning streets does so; but little personal or diplomatic inconvenience is only to remain in town when the temperature is agreeable, it becomes a question whether they need be maintained at all. Looking to the present dangerous and unsettled condition of Spain, the representatives of this country might at least be expected to have as efficient Chargé d'Affaires when himself absent.

On Thursday night a kerosene lamp in one of the Twenty-third-street stages, blazed up, and though it did not actually explode, it seriously damaged the dresses of several lady passengers. The material used for lighting our cars and omnibuses deserves the attention of the Police. While one of two lines sells a good quality of kerosene oil, the great majority of public conveyances are lighted with the dangerous, worse, and most dangerous oil in the market. There is a law against the sale of this sort of oil, and there ought to be a law against its use, in cars and stages. An explosion in a crowded car would injure but a small number of persons, but an explosion of a lamp in a crowded omnibus or car would produce a terrible amount of suffering. Cannot Mr. KERR'S inventions be utilized, and at least place officers on board such cars as are lighted with explosive oil, to warn the public of the danger to be incurred by traveling on them after night-fall?

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—It is satisfactorily

THE COLORED MEN FOR GRANT.

KANSAS DISTRICTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONNECTICUT.

MARRIED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POLITICAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-JERSEY.

INDIANA.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for real estate exhibited no change of activity yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 28. At the Exchange the sale of land, located in the City of Brooklyn, were offered at public auction by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. The sale was not a success, however, as the lots were bid in by parties in interest for the following sums: Two lots situate on the south-west corner of Willoughby and Tompkins avenues, 25 by 100 each, were knocked down for $1,925. Five lots situate on the west side of Tompkins-avenue, 50 feet south of Myrtle-avenue, 25 by 100 feet each, were knocked down for $10,000. No other business was transacted at the Exchange. But very few of the most prominent capitalists who left New-York real estate here are yet returned from their Summer constitutional trips, but many of them have been receiving by letter and telegram for the purchase of Beaver and other lots during their absence, and some of them have completed bargains we have spoken. In this manner a large number of contracts for Bedford lots have been closed, and the daily transfers show that the prices of that class of property are increasing very rapidly.

W. C. Stevenson, Son & Co., No. 14 Pine-street, report having recently sold on private contract the plot of land, 50 by 100, situate on the east side of Seventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, for the sum of $40,000.

The same firm also report the sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 18.8 by 70 by 70, situate on the west side of Madison-avenue, 20.10 feet south of Seventy-eighth-street, for the sum of $26,500.

The auction sale of lots located at Tarrytown, Westchester County, which was to have been held on Tuesday last by James M. Miller, was adjourned indefinitely.

The following property will be offered at public auction to-day, Thursday, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of H. W. Clark, Esq., referee, the house and lot known as No. 48 Ninth-street, south side, about four feet west of Broadway, 20 by 92.6.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, five lots, each 20 by 100, situate on the north-east corner of Lafayette-avenue and Tompkins-avenue, Brooklyn; also, two lots situate on the south-west corner of Tompkins and Willoughby avenues, each 25 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Seventeenth-st., s. s., 87 ft. e. of Lenox-av., 16.8x... $...

Grand-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x100.5..... 2,000
Sixth-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5..... 2,250
Canal-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100.2..... 1,500
10th-st., n. s., 121.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.11x100.10..... Gift.
Fifth-av., s. e. cor. of 97th-st., 100x100..... 7,000
Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 65th-st., 25x75 ..... Gift.
Stock..... $2,000
1st-av., w. s., 17.6 ft. n. of 72d-st., 20x100..... 14,000
Seventh-av., s. w. corner of 53d-st., 24.11x100..... 7,500
Eighth-av., W.S., 24.11 ft. n. of 125th-st., 25x100..... 12,100
Fifth-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 96th-st., 50x100..... 7,500

LEASES.

Ninth-av., Nos. 183 and 185, 20 years, per year..... $6,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 27th-st., per year, 1 year, 1,000
Store and basement, per year, 7 mos., 4 years, 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A LOT FOR SALE AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES, AS FOLLOWS:

20th-st., near 5th-av., three entire choice lots, 75 ft. deep, near Madison-av.; three building lots, 25 ft. deep, fronting the Park, four superb corner lots, Second Boulevard, at 81st and 82d-sts.; also choice private residence lots.

JOHN SLOANE, No. 3 Fifth-av.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

SEPTEMBER FREE LIST

of City Houses, Lots, Flats and Forty-four pages valuable information of Real Estate, now complete. City Map, 45.

No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 220 5th-av.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 3 East 23d-st., 27 feet by half the block. ALSO the property No. 7, 20x84 23d-st., 20 feet 8 inches by 102 feet 8 inches deep, with the lease, now in force, for sale. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 7 Cortlandt-st.

BROADWAY STORE, NEAR MURRAY-st., for sale or lease; 3 fronts; new Post-office corner entrance to Brooklyn Bridge, the City Hall Park and Broadway, and the main southern entrance to proposed Rapid Transit Road.

Apply to or address

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 220 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO MORE of those beautiful four-story hard-wood-finish brown-stone houses in Sixty-first-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. Inquire of

C. DE LEFFINGWELL & CO., 52 Wall-st.
No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING No. 164 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories high, 22x32, and 94 feet wide in the rear, suitable for a livery stable or factory. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 620 Broadway.

$30,000.—FOUR STORY BROWN stone, extra finish, 21x60x100, in West 125th-st.; it is a bargain.

RIKER, HEARD & CO., 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of Jay, only $1,000 each.

C. LEFFINGWELL,
No. 112 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROOME AND MERCER STS. near the corner, 50x150 feet; a most rare purchase. Address THOS. J. STEWART, No. 158 West 34th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR SEVEN DOLLARS.

$7. $7. $7.

A full covenant and warranty deed of building lots, 25x10, in the towns of

BABYLON AND ISLIP,

on the South-side Railroad, Long Island, for

SEVEN DOLLARS.

No mortgage. No after payments.

For sale at the office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
M. RAMOS, President.

Mr. R. ECKER, Secretary.

A FINE-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all modern improvements, and is finished throughout in hard wood; has elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house, about half an acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house on premises; healthy location, beautiful grounds, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of the place in the location. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit purchaser. Apply to PHŒNIX PLASTER MILLS, No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—A large three-story, double-basement house, with twenty good-sized rooms, besides cellars and garrets, with all modern improvements; two acres of land; thirty miles from New-York, upon the east side of the Hudson River, with a fine view of the Hudson River for twenty miles; five minutes' walk of the depot or steam-boat landing; well arranged for a first-class boarding-house or school. Address "J. ANY," Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Post-Office. ROBINSON, State-st., Sing Sing, or MAHONEY, of No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

FARM, FORTY ACRES, OVERLOOKING the Sound; house, 30x70, fifteen rooms; all kinds of barns and stables; on the New-Haven Railroad, near depot, within 1,000 feet of the great Boulevard. HIRAM HARRIS & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Morris and Passaic Railroad, a conveniently located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c. Price, $6,000; cash. For particulars inquire at 27 Park-place, New-York, or at the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES to rent and village lots for sale. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for the year or season, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Bidwell & Smith, Crescent-avenue and Main-st., Orange.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL—FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with prices from $10 per acre upward. Apply to

CHARLES H. HARRISON & CHANT,
No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 57TH-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY and thoroughly furnished four-story High-stoop brown-stone house to let, with immediate possession, for a private family. Rent moderate to a desirable tenant. The house has all the latest improvements. S. B. GOODALL, No. 1 West 23d-st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

AN ELEGANTLY AND FULLY FURNISHED four-story High-stoop brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, to let for the winter, or for a term of years, to a family of the highest respectability, to whom it can be shown immediately, by application to the owner, S. B. GOODALE, No. 1 West 23d-st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house, newly furnished throughout, to let for the winter; rent moderate. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 220 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 245 West 34th-st.; will be shown by janitor. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, 37 Nassau-st., or No. 220 West 34th-st.

TO RENT—NO. 108 EAST 52D-ST.—THREE rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife for large rooms or parlor suite, $16 per month; family private.

TO LET—TO A SELECT TENANT, PART OF a house, No. 23 West 20th-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AT A FAIR cash, for cash, a nicely improved, but not expensive country place. Address, with price and particulars, X. Y. Z., Box No. 189 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and EMMA WALL, of the City of Providence, R. I., in the State of Rhode Island, are appointed by an instrument in the power given to us by the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1872, and duly recorded in Book No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, all the entire lands, claims and mines, and all the rights, privileges, water, water-rights, and all the machinery, tools and fixtures, steam, power, mills and mill-sites, and all the improvements, dwellings and other buildings of or belonging to the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Clear, in the Territory of Colorado, and described as in and by the Deed of Trust aforesaid, and all the rights and title of said Company thereto.

Default having been made in the payment of the money secured by said Deed of Trust, which may be ascertained at the office of John Bloodgood, No. 27 Pine-street, New-York, we shall sell and convey the said property, and for a full description of said lands and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of John Bloodgood, No. 27 Pine-street, New-York.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE,
EMMA WALL,
Trustees.

HENRY JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF THE CENTURY!

200 BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION!

OCEAN POINT, OLD GOWANUS, L. I.,

Near Celebrated WOODRUFF'S PAVILION,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1872.

Two minutes' walk from Gowanus Station. Two minutes' walk from Ocean Point Station, L. I. R. R. Two National stations. Ferry-boat, 10 minutes. Apply on the ground to Auctioneer HENRY JOHNSON, Jr., No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
THE NEW BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT, WITH possession Oct. 1—Small house or part of house; would prefer to rent one furnished; a note of address to "Tenant," Box No. 2,000 Post-Office, will receive particulars L. B. BROWN, foot West 30th-st.

WANTED—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE for a part time family; between 37th and 42d and 5th and Lexington avs. Address, stating full particulars, W. W. W., Box No. 89 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick E. White, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of business, No. 42 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of June, 1872. HENRY NEUSTAEDTER, Executor.

jy7-lawsw6Tu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID WOODBRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Isaac Bell, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of May, 1872.

ALEXANDER MONROE, Administrator,
With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC E. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 2 and 4 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872.

CLARENCE A. SMITH,
SAMUEL P. BELL,
Executors.

jy18-lawSw7Tu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN GARTELMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 329 East 54th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872.

HENRY OTTER,
JOHN GARTELMAN,
Executors.

au8-lawsw7Tu

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of August, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. BAILEY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 21 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE E. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. WHITE, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Frederick E. White, late of Farmington, in the State of Connecticut, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. And the Second Meeting of the Creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Jr., in Bankruptcy, at the office of Messrs. Bell & Mott, No. 42 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the said creditors may attend and prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said bankrupt.

GEORGE E. SHARPE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DAVIS and JACOB JACKSON, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William Davis and Jacob Jackson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Edward Mitchell, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Davis, one of the Registers in bankruptcy of said District, on the 9

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS SAIL REGULARLY FROM NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOUR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM CORK HARBOUR.
SATURDAY STEAMER. WEDNESDAY STEAMER.
Canada.....Sept. 7 Belgravia.....Sept. 11
Europa.....Sept. 7 Caledonia.....Sept. 18
Cuba.....Sept. 14 Wisconsin.....Sept. 18
India.....Sept. 21 Virginia.....Sept. 25
Java.....Sept. 28 Minnesota.....Oct. 2
Australia.....Oct. 5 Alexandria.....Oct. 9
Egypt.....Oct. 12 Denmark.....Oct. 16

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Cork or Queenstown, by Saturday steamers, $80 and upward; by Wednesday steamers, $75 and $70; excursion tickets, $140 and $130. Steerage passage at the lowest rates. Drafts for any amount issued payable at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway. Travelers' Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, DOVER AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, BELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC,
BRITANNIC.
Also new steamer—LOCKWOOD.
Sailing from New-York every SATURDAY and from Liverpool every WEDNESDAY, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
RED BURGO.....Aug. 31, 8 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....Sept. 14, 8 P. M.
BALTIC.....Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.
Steamers for Dover and Liverpool leave Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Morton-st., New-York, at 1 P. M. on the days of sailing.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward, according to accommodations. Steerage passage, $30.
Those wishing to send for friends can buy tickets at reduced rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Sweden or Denmark and America as cheap as by any other first-class line. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green.

WITH NEW DEPARTURES.
SATURDAY STEAMER. WEDNESDAY STEAMER.
Columbia.....Sept. 7 Bavarian.....Sept. 11
Saxon.....Sept. 7 Caledonia.....Sept. 18
Anchoria.....Sept. 14 Wyoming.....Sept. 18
India.....Sept. 21 Wisconsin.....Sept. 25
Australia.....Oct. 5 Alexandria.....Oct. 9
Egypt.....Oct. 12 Denmark.....Oct. 16

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Cork or Queenstown, by Saturday steamers, $80 and upward; by Wednesday steamers, $75 and $70; excursion tickets, good for three months, $140 and $130. Certificates at reduced rates, can be bought here by those desiring to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

IRISH LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 5, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T.W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, 8 P. M.
Cabin passage, $75 to $100, according to location of state-room.
Steerage passage, (Office, No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

DESPATCH LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA,
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, a fleet of first-class, full-powered iron steamers, built expressly for the trade, will be put on the route, commencing in September next.

The steamer S. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 44, North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

Others will be announced. When she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure from Kingston for Savanilla and Aspinwall.

For rates of freight and passage, special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers, apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, 10 Water-st., New-York.
FIR. FORWOOD & CO., 10 Water-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BANCKER, Kingston, Jamaica.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.
FREIGHT ONLY VIA PANAMA, MAGDALENA BAY, SAN DIEGO, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.
FIRST AND CHILI.
Steamer leaves Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., when these dates fall on Saturday, Sunday, Monday or Tuesday.
Aug. 31—Steamer NIGHTINGALE, No. 2.
Sept. 14—Steamer CITY OF PEKIN, No. 3.
Each steamer has an Assistant Surgeon, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas and Mazatlan, and connecting at San Francisco for all General Agents in the United States and Pacific coasts. Departure of 14th same month, connecting with the Company's steamer, leaving at same hours, for Acapulco, Panama, Salina Cruz and Port Angel, touching for all way ports mentioned until 4 P. M. of the 28th.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Aug. 31, 1872, for Yokohama and China. Her cabin accommodations are not excelled, and her table will be supplied with every luxury the country and season affords.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 202 California-st., San Francisco.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Travelers are reminded that the Commissioners of Passports, who have offices at the principal seaports, should never leave Paris without them. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from vexatious delays, and conveniences in procuring the best accommodations in conveyances, the various Consulates and Legations of Europe, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Complete information, with forms and directions, may always be obtained by applying to the COUNTRY SOCIETY, No. 31 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports, and all other papers for travelers issued by J. S. MOSES, Notary Public, No. 31 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, Ga., AND THE FLORIDA RIVERS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE FLORIDA ROUTE.
SUBSIDIZED by the Government of the United States to carry the Mails.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Direct, THURSDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to all points.
For freight or passage apply to
C. A. DYER, Agent, 4 Bowling Green.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, 22 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 6th of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 6
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEB.....Oct. 6
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TOBIN.....Nov. 6
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA PROGRESSO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, carrying the U. S. Mail, leaves Pier 7 E. R. CITY OF MEXICO, Blanchard.....Friday, Aug. 30
CITY OF MERIDA, Timerman.....Tues., Sept. 3
For freight or passage apply to
A. J. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Alternate Saturdays, commencing
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. CURTIS, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. J. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at half P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. Simmons, Capt. B. M. Simmons.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod.
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Fishkill, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Lowell, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Worcester, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Dodworth's Band. Elegant and spacious saloons. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 21 Broadway; No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. HALLOCK, Superintendent.
H. H. HAVILAND, General Ticket Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872
Steamers SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN STREAM,
SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 126th-st., 106th-st., Astoria, 92d-st., 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—5, 9, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:10 P. M.
Return—Leaving at 126th-st. and Pontoon only—Leave Harlem, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 P. M.
WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 92d-st., 106th-st. and 126th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M.
Return—Leave Harlem, landing at 126th-st., 106th-st., 92d-st., Astoria, 11th-st.—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
This is the only line connecting with the regular lines of boats for High Bridge.
Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Red Gate, Schneider's and Schuyler's Patent Iron Works, Ward's Island and Kidd's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. T. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PROCTOR'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The St. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the several trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf. Freight received until 4 P. M. Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN ST., FOR RED BANK.
Leaves New-York, Leaves Red Bank,
Tuesday, 8½ ..... 2 P. M. Wednesday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M.
Wednesday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M. Thursday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M.
Thursday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M. Friday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M.
Saturday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M. Monday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M.
Monday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M. Tuesday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 9 A. M. 2 P. M. Wednesday, Sept. 4, 9 A. M. 2 P. M.
Monday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M. Wednesday, 9 A. M. 2 P. M.

STEAMER ONA RIGGS.—FOOT FRANKLIN ST., FOR MAD BANK and intermediate landings.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE MAD BANK.
Sunday, 10½ A. M. 5 P. M. Monday, 11th, 12 M. 5 P. M.
Monday, 12th 8:30 A. M. 5 P. M. Tuesday, 13th 12 M. 5 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th 8:30 A. M. 5 P. M. Wednesday, 14th 12 M. 5 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th 8:30 A. M. 5 P. M. Thursday, 15th 12 M. 5 P. M.
Thursday, 15th 8:30 A. M. 5 P. M. Friday, 16th 12 M. 5 P. M.
Friday, 16th 8:30 A. M. 5 P. M. Saturday, 17th 12 M. 5 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE
Boats C. VIBBERT and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27) leave Watery-st. Pier at 9:30 A. M., and Canal-st., North River, at 10 A. M., touching at Yonkers, Fort-Lee, Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets to Catskill, Coxsackie, West Troy, Cornwall and Newburgh, running only by C. VIBBERT.
Special Trains to Saratoga and Sharon connecting.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMBOAT for Long Branch, stopping at SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS FOWALL leave Pier No. 8 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 P. M., arriving at Long Branch in all trains going North, East and West. Tickets and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, DITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, the new and elegant steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 37 North River, every afternoon at 3 P. M., and Peck-slip every afternoon at 4 P. M., connecting at South Norwalk with the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad. Returning leaves Norwalk at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1.25.

NORTH RIVER S. B. CO.—STEAMBOAT CO. FOOT OF CHAMBERS-ST., at 5 P. M., stopping at Yonkers, Nyack, Piermont, Grandview, Sparkill, Tappan, Nyack, E. Lake, Haverstraw, Ft. Verplanck, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Sleepy Hollow, Scarborough, Sing Sing, Ossining, Verplanck's, Stony Point, Peekskill, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND ALL POINTS on Hudson River and Harlem River, Steamer ALIDA leaves Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BRIDGEPORT AND FERRY HOUSE.—Steamer Sound Shore leaves Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. BLAKE, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTEL WORKS, Nos. 722 and 724 East Fifty-first-st. Marble and Slate Mantels, Tiles, Grates, Hearths, Mantle Ornaments, Marble Work for Buildings, Vaults, Monuments, &c. Prices low. Orders promptly filled. Marble furnished for the trade.

STEWART'S ELITE MANTEL AND GRATE WORKS, 2d-av. and 52d-st. Mantels, Grates, Tiles, Hearths, Mosaic Work, &c. STEWART & CO., No. 220 West 52d-st., one block west of 3d-av.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CARDS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 21 Maiden-lane, Engravers, Printers and Manufacturers of patent spring ..... [illegible]

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, No. 25 Elm-st. Book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Nassau-st. Account books made to order.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the office of Tammany Hall, No. 109 Nassau-st., corner of Frankfort-st., and at the up-town office, No. 1,238 Third-av., corner of 65th-st. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A 2D PERSON & CO'S, NO. 26 STEAM Laundry, Orange, N. J., will receive family washing to be done by first-class workmen. Satisfactory references to the City.

A TRACKSERS, NO. 26 STEAM LAUNDRY, Orange, N. J., will receive family washing to be done by first-class workmen. Satisfactory references to the City.

A TRACKSERS, NO. 26 STEAM LAUNDRY, Orange, N. J., will receive family washing to be done by first-class workmen. Satisfactory references to the City.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A FASHIONABLE English girl would like a situation as chamber-maid, or to assist in dressing children; is willing and obliging. Address M. HELD, No. 127 Avenue A.

DRESS-MAKER.—WANTED A SITUATION by a competent dress-maker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on all the machines; and make boys or girls' good clothes. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid who understands dressing hair, and is a good needle-woman; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 319 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK-LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO COMpetent women; city and family references given. Apply at No. 319 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, who can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 319 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 319 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

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COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 319 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can do all kinds of family cooking; good baker; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 319 Bowery.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; is very competent and highly recommended. Call at No. 319 Bowery.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A GOOD CHILD'S nurse, seamstress, chamber-maid or waiting-maid; would accept a situation; is kind children, or to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Address M. HELD, No. 127 Avenue A.

DRESS-MAKER.—WANTED A SITUATION by a competent dress-maker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on all the machines; and make boys or girls' good clothes. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYERS.
Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at
S. & L. O'GRELL'S,
No. 109 West 14th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS WANTING COLORED Dinner, cooks and waiters for boarding-houses and private families should call at 5 IRMO Seventh Instinct, No. 143 6th-av.

FAMILIES, CITY OR COUNTRY.—I can have all classes of help at the Female Office, No. 405 6th-av., particularly French.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL Operations, cooks and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 319 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. YOUNG.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as housekeeper, where she can have her little girl, seven years old, with her; is an excellent cook; country or City; best of City references. Call or address for four days Mrs. MASSIE, No. 207 East 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 35 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress; situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French finishing; can do fine work; good reference. Call at No. 319 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as laundress; would assist with the chamber-work; first-class in both positions; good reference. Call at office, No. 21 5th-av., near 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as first-class laundress, solicits gentlemen's washing to do at home; finest linen in superior style. Apply at No. 204 Elizabeth-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION BY A young girl as laundress; is a good washer and ironer; can do all kinds of family washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 204 Elizabeth-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress; situation by a Protestant German young woman; very competent; good reference from last place; would prefer to go out of City. Call at No. 319 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN educated and refined English girl, a position as nurse and seamstress; most competent and trustworthy; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 9th-av., near 51st-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 2 East 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young French woman as nurse; is highly recommended; can take care of infants; will take charge of children; is a very good seamstress; good references. Apply at No. 61 6th-av., at the French office.

NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A nice, tidy, young German girl, as nurse and light chamber-work; is very willing; good City reference. Apply at No. 111 6th-av., French office.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN PROTestant woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; operate on all the machines; and make boys or girls' good reference. Apply at No. 146 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION BY A faithful reliable young man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and as useful man in City or country; is intelligent, respectful and industrious; refers to present employer; good reference will be given. Address, Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance, want situations; man as coachman and gardener, &c; will take whole charge of work on place; wife as excellent cook; highly recommended. Call or address Call on commissioners R. W. cor. 4th-av. Kirkman, No. 58 4th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—SITuations by a desirable man and wife; the man as coachman and groom, plain gardener, &c; the wife as cook, washes and irons, or general servant; are well recommended. Call or address at Nicholas Family Hotel, No. 3 Nicholas-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable, industrious young man who fully understands his business; is willing to be useful about a gentleman's residence; best reference given. Call or address HOWARD, care of Mr. Bycroft, No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman; good twenty-three, who thoroughly understands the care of carriages, horses, harness and driving, in City or country; has most recommendations. Apply at the car 9th-av. and 38th-st., corner 9th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COACHMAN AND GARdener's situation as first-class; understands all kinds of French, English and German gardening; landing, has excellent reference. Call at No. 29 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 2 East 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can do all kinds of family cooking; good baker; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 319 Bowery.

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COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; is a Protestant; no objection to live in country; best references given. Apply at the saddlery store, No. 29 University-place.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young man; has two years' best references from his employer; no objection to the country. Address J. D., Box No. 58 Times Office.

GARDENER.—FLORIST.—SUPERIOR GARdener and florist; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended. Address, for one week, 41 Union-square, room 4.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTS a permanent situation; is thirty-eight years of age; married; no family; has a thorough knowledge and reliable man; has had charge of a farm and keep a good country place in good order; not afraid of work; best City references. Address, for one week, J. H. S., Box 58 Times Office.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a thoroughly practical gardener; has been used to all kinds of forcing fruits, flowers and vegetables; has had considerable experience in laying out grounds; can produce the best references; single man. Address or apply at No. 316 Broadway.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man; no family; understands grapes, peaches and pineries. Apply out of new plants and vegetables; the best references; young man. Address GARDENER, Box No. 2, Times Office.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place understanding greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 58 Times Office.

GARDENER.—SITUATION BY A MARried man without family; thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers and vegetable gardens. Call at the gardener's house, 24 Cortland-av., Morrisania.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; is a Protestant; no objection to live in country; best references given. Apply at the saddlery store, No. 29 University-place.

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GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a thoroughly practical gardener; has been used to all kinds of forcing fruits, flowers and vegetables; has had considerable experience in laying out grounds; can produce the best references; single man. Address or apply at No. 316 Broadway.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man; no family; understands grapes, peaches and pineries. Apply out of new plants and vegetables; the best references; young man. Address GARDENER, Box No. 2, Times Office.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place understanding greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 58 Times Office.

GARDENER.—SITUATION BY A MARried man without family; thoroughly understands the management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers and vegetable gardens. Call at the gardener's house, 24 Cortland-av., Morrisania.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

PORTER.—A RELIABLE AND INDUSTRIOUS man wishes a situation as porter; can be satisfactorily recommended. Address Box No. 123 Times Office.

UTTERLY FAR-LAIN DEEDS.—A respectable middle-aged man wishes a situation as porter; can be satisfactorily recommended; has been about 2 years; can do any kind of work; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages $8 per week. Call at No. 41 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., for 2 days

THE BOSTON PICNIC.

Preparations at Allerton for Tomorrow's Excursion.

Horror's Excursion.

Boss to Cabins in a Go Catered—The Programme at Beaches and Music.

Prepositions at Beaches and Music.

Music—The Sixth Ward Excursion.

Caterer—Excursion.

Boss at Beaches—Excursion.

Music at Beaches—Excursion.

Music at Beaches—Excursion.

**Music